

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 29, 1864.

JOHN D. H. MAYN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over the military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the Cross Mark, to indicate to them when the times their subscription have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

Apology.

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we do not give our usual quantity of reading matter this morning. The same causes may exist for a day or two more. Meanwhile, we crave the indulgence of our readers.

Wanted Immediately.

Three or four good compositors can find employment in this office by making immediate application.

The News.

The latest advices from Atlanta develop the fact that the enemy has abandoned his entire line on the right of the Chattahoochee railroad. It is stated that trains are running from Chattanooga to Atlanta and that Sherman's army is on full rations. We cannot understand what Wheeler has been about.

The Northwest is in a great ferment about the execution of the draft. There is great demand for substitutes of any and all kinds.

Fort Morgan was captured on last Tuesday. General Page destroyed everything in the Fort, spiked his guns, and then capitulated. He and his garrison of 531 men were sent to New Orleans. The enemy has thrown a force of 4,000 men on the mainland opposite Fort Powell, thus menacing Mobile in the rear.

The lines at Vicksburg are said to be completely closed for the next 20 days. An important movement is thought to be on hand.

Col. Scott is reported to have had a desperate fight with the enemy in the suburbs of Clinton, Mississippi, on the 23rd, and drove him back one mile. Enemy's force reported 6,000 infantry and 80 pieces of artillery. Our force not stated.

While we achieved a brilliant success over the enemy on the Weldon railroad, it seems that nevertheless they still have possession of the road, and are very strongly fortified in their centre and at their flanks—so much so, it would be a dangerous experiment to attack them. We still have confidence in Gen. Lee's ability to dislodge them in a short time.

The Confederate authorities have offered to exchange officers for officers, and man for man, with the Federal authorities—the excess on either side to remain prisoners. The Yankee Government has not accepted the offer.

Northern accounts say that Forrest attacked Memphis with 8,000 cavalry—but that he was eventually driven from the city with a loss of 30 or more killed. The raid is pronounced a complete failure—but it is admitted that "the rebels carried off some plunder, and captured quite a number of prisoners." Gen. Washburne is said to have made a very narrow escape.

It is rumored among financial circles in New York that the Lincoln Government desired to send five Commissioners to Richmond to arrange preliminaries for peace. As a consequence, (we suppose) gold has declined to 254½.

The Governor of Ohio has issued his proclamation warning persons preparing to resist the draft to desist from such purpose.

Bishop Hopkins will open the Chicago Convention with prayer.

Fernando Wood has declared his purpose to stand on the Chicago Peace Platform, whatever that platform may be. We trust Fernando will see to it that the platform is constructed of the right kind of material.

Editors in Trouble.

The Home Guard in Mecklenburg county having been ordered out for service in the field, the Editors and printers of the several papers in Charlotte, under the Home Guard Law, are liable.

The Editors contend that the execution of the law, so far as themselves and their printers are concerned, is an interference with the liberty of the press. They insist that the State Legislature ought to be as jealous of the freedom of the Press as the Confederate Congress by their special legislation in this behalf have shown themselves.

We concur in this opinion. Of course in case of actual invasion of the county or neighborhood in which papers are printed, it is to be expected that all editors and printers who are able to perform military duty will shoulder their muskets, like true patriots, as we trust they all are. But we do not think the exigencies of the time are such as to require the services of these men to hunt deserters.

The Charlotte "Democrat" learns that Governor Vance has ordered the exemption of the Editor and one printer for each paper. But the Editor of the "Democrat" says that the order arrived too late for him, and that as he has made arrangements to go, he intends to go anyhow. Bully for Mr. Yates!

From the Richmond Whig of the 27th.

THE NEWS.

"THE NEGROES FOUGHT WELL." Birney magnanimously says, in his report of the recent operations on the north side, that "the negroes fought well." The negroes, too, were, it will be remembered, assigned the post of honor by Grant at the springing of the mine in front of Petersburg, and were butchered like cattle meet for the sacrifice. In the affair on the Weldon road on Sunday the Yankee papers allude specially to the heroic conduct of the negro troops, and gloat over the number of rebel dead found on their front. Now, if the petrified face of a Yankee is ever capable of assuming a crimson hue, their Generals and editors ought to blush for very shame when they confess that their cowardly Effritans have become as white as driven to the miserable expedient of using the poor, ignorant and deluded negro as a breastwork between them and rebel bayonets.

Hickman, of Pennsylvania, some time before the dissolution, in Congress tauntingly ridiculed the idea of eight millions of Southerners resisting the power of eighteen millions of Yankees. This afterwards became the universal opinion of the North, and Lincoln, poor, credulous creature, without thought or hesitation, adopted it as a settled fact. Bull Run, however, taught him that it requires as many full blooded Yankees, come they from Cape Cod, Fire Point, or the rendezvous dens of the Lake bottom, to make a soldier as it takes tailors to make a man.

His eyes being opened by the rout of Manassas as to the magnitude of the job he had undertaken, he unblushingly entered the foreign market, and, as long as gold and misrepresentation would secure fresh recruits, brought cargo after cargo of the odds and ends of creation into the Atlantic ports, to be forwarded South to fill up the decimated ranks of his beaten armies.

The consequence is that many thousands of peasant mothers, from the Danube to the Rhine, will, for years to come, look in vain for tidings of sons who were seduced from home and friends by golden promises of "doing well in America," only to find a bloody resting place in the shambles of Virginia. When the foreign supply fell short, in utter disregard of the sentiment of the civilised world, the negro was pressed into service, and when we have either butchered or so frightened these poor creatures that they cannot be forced to the front even at the point of the bayonet, as we are now in a fair way of doing, enterprising Yankee recruiting agents will at once warm along the Burrampootra and the Ganges, in quest of the Sepoy and the Thug, as fresh instruments in the hands of Lincoln to restore the Union.

IN PETERSBURG.

Affairs at Petersburg have resumed a quiet aspect, and the position of the two armies, since our last issue, has not materially changed. A forward move, on the part of the enemy, would at any moment precipitate a battle.

The "Express" is of the opinion that Grant intends a permanent occupation of the Weldon road. This is evident from the fact that he has thrown a heavy force in that direction, and has constructed strong fortifications, while he has torn up very little of the railroad track.

It is thought by some if the road has been interfered with at all, that the iron has been used to construct a road to connect with the City Point road. On the other hand, the "Express" says others are of the opinion that the enemy intends to preserve the road intact for his own use, in case of an evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, which he does not blindly hope for.

Prisoners report the presence of Grant, Meade and all prominent Generals of the Yankee army, who, since the advance south of the city, have been busily inspecting and noting the advantages of the new position.

"Skirmishing and picket firing continues on our right. On Wednesday there was cannonading on our left and centre all day. In the evening the enemy commenced a brisk shelling of the city, which lasted until a late hour. Nobody was hurt except a poor American of African descent.

The "Express" notes the arrival of a few prisoners and a number of deserters.

The notorious Col. Speer has his headquarters at Col. E. A. Wyatt's house. He is said to behave like a gentleman.

By the train last evening we learn that a part of Pickett's division attacked the enemy's line of pickets near Chester Station, yesterday morning, and drove them in, taking a number of prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was thirty. It suffices to say that we fully accomplished the object of the attack.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. EARLY.

A dispatch was received from the War Department yesterday from Gen. Early, in which he states that he has pressed the enemy to Harper's Ferry.

The last Northern papers received seem very uneasy at the presence of the enemy along the Potomac. Their tone shows that they fear another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

MOBILE.—NEWS BY NORTHERN CHANNEL.

From the New York "Herald" of the 23d we learn that after the investment of Fort Morgan Farragut and Granger sent the following joint communication to the garrison:

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, Mobile Bay, Aug. 9, 1864.

Sir—To prevent the sacrifice of human life, we demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

G. GRANGER, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

To Brig. Gen. Page, commanding Fort Morgan.

To which the following reply was returned:

HEADQUARTERS FORT MORGAN, August 9, 1864.

Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N., and Maj. Gen. Granger, U. S. A.

Sirs—I am prepared to sacrifice life, and will only surrender when I have no means of defence.

I do not understand that while being communicated with under flag of truce the Tennessee should be towed within range of my guns.

Respectfully, &c., R. L. PAGE, Brig. Gen. Comd'g C. S. A.

The surrender of Fort Gaines was unconditional, and Col. Anderson yielded the fort intact.

A land movement will be made quite speedily towards Mobile proceeding up the roads on the left side of the bay.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Eight hundred sick and wounded Federal prisoners have been delivered to the United States authorities, and in a day or two the same number of sick and wounded Confederates will be returned. The prisoners are taken to Wilcox's landing, on the James, and then carried in ambulances across the neck to Varina, where the Federal boat receives them. Between the two points where the boats land and receive their passengers, are the obstructions placed in Trent's beach by the enemy.

In this connection we may mention that Colonel Ould has not yet received an answer to the last proposition we made to the Government at Washington. It is understood that Mr. Lincoln favors an exchange which is overruled and controlled by Stanton. Butler, who, but a short time since favored the exchange, has become decidedly opposed to it. Whether this change has been produced by the defeat he received on the Southside, or from chagrin at not being nominated by the Baltimore Convention, is not known. There is still ground for hope that a general exchange will be agreed to.—Rich. Sentinel.

The venerable and venerated Bishop M.—having noticed that many of his congregation were in the habit of sitting during the singing of the *Te Deum*, and that others would sit down from time during its progress, he requested them to rise while the *Te Deum* was sung, and to "continue rising until its close!"

ALL NOISY ALONG THE APPOMATTOX TONIGHT.

Whereas, in consideration of the fact that every poem written now is certain to call forth an answer—the song, "Some One to Love," having produced as replies "No One to Love," "Why No One to Love," "Love Me," &c.; and the song "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," having elicited a counter poem, the refrain of which is "Keep Me Awake, Mother; Keep Me Awake": Therefore,

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night, For two vessels loaded with powder, Are shelling the town, from the left to the right, From Pocahontas to Jerratt's.

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night, For Grant still continues his shelling, With the hissing fuse, and the lurid light, As it bursts over a peaceful dwelling.

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night, For Grant with his miners so valiant, Did dig a mine, and he grined with delight, As he blew up a rebel's salient.

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night, For Grant still continues his shelling, With the hissing fuse, and the lurid light, As it bursts over a peaceful dwelling.

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night, For Grant still continues his shelling, With the hissing fuse, and the lurid light, As it bursts over a peaceful dwelling.

A horseman crossing a moor asked a countryman if it was safe riding. "Aye," answered the countryman, "it is hard enough at the bottom, I'll warrant you." But in half a dozen steps the horse sunk up to the girths. "You story telling rascal, you said it was hard at the bottom!" "Aye," replied the other, "but you are not half way to the bottom yet!"

The people of New York are dreading a Confederate raid on Buffalo, from Canada. Dix says he is aware of the plot, but has no means to defeat it, and the Mayor of Buffalo has protested against the removal of the 74th regiment from that city.

Mrs. Wm. Key Howard, of Baltimore, has been sentenced by a military commission to be conveyed beyond the Union lines, for transmitting contraband information to the rebels.

Some one was telling an Irishman that a fellow had eaten ten saucers of ice cream; whereupon Pat shook his head. "So you don't believe it!" With a nod, Pat answered, "I believe in the crame, but not in the saucers."

In a boat race at Albany, New York, lately, the distance rowed, a mile and return, was made in eighteen minutes and ten seconds.

The following is the official vote of 1862, and the vote of 1864 as far as heard from:

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSON.	VANCE.	HOLDER.
Alamance,	970	172	786	220
Alexander,	749	115	811	183
Anson,	834	13	767	25
Alleghany,	227	13	767	25
Ashe,	645	15	492	23
Beaufort,	584	102	427	27
Bertie,	525	105	00	00
Bladen,	832	844	472	28
Brunswick,	816	804	460	10
Burke,	886	289	665	156
Buncombe,	1,823	274	838	216
Cabarrus,	887	504	693	58
Caldwell,	888	40	671	84
Camden,	127	13	00	00
Carteret,	00	00	00	00
Caswell,	510	270	853	91
Catawba,	605	555	878	41
Chatham,	1,518	127	1,202	640
Cumberland,	1,015	864	1,454	200
Cherokee,	167	0	167	0
Chowan,	00	00	00	00
Clay,	279	88	280	00
Cleveland,	528	575	1,049	152
Columbus,	297	496	961	116
Craven,	117	118	569	1
Currituck,	81	14	271	60
Darke,	736	182	627	123
Duplin,	109	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,303	102	854	487
DeKalb,	118	508	958	8
Franklin,	523	378	700	16
Forsyth,	1,871	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	611	269
Gates,	00	00	275	00
Guilford,	1,977	74	1,114	545
Granville,	942	445	1,189	186
Greene,	780	184	244	204
Halifax,	451	553	1,041	8
Haywood,	00	00	878	103
Harnett,	414	209	936	124
Henderson,	1,208	82	335	214
Hartford,	190	51	308	8
Hyde,	287	15	817	00
Iredell,	1,544	141	1,055	98
Jackson,	604	177	273	71
Johnston,	1,090	194	439	619
Jones,	63	29	128	2
Lenoir,	267	140	615	75
Lincoln,	605	367	559	104
Macon,	00	00	827	79
Madison,	619	165	279	45
Martin,	282	230	825	25
McDowell,	728	104	00	00
Mecklenburg,	425	1,385	1,690	112
Mitchell,	00	00	00	00
Montgomery,	227	18	553	242
Moore,	1,060	120	654	450
Nash,	317	180	608	105
New Hanover,	337	120	082	22
Northampton,	387	280	724	35
Orange,	1,451	862	1,252	106
Onslow,	342	293	620	108
Pasquotank,	163	20	283	00
Perquimans,	85	19	363	40
Peters,	559	181	714	78
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,	00	00	106	91
Randolph,	1,957	65	820	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1,801	63
Richmond,	684	97	511	196
Robeson,	981	320	980	119
Rockingham,	569	278	946	149
Rutherford,	1,127	287	778	378
Sampson,	463	734	869	171
Stanly,	943	10	896	178
Stokes,	658	82	448	160
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,	00	00	00	00
Tyrrell,	00	00	00	00
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,280	460	1,497	1,271
Wayne,	700	406	820	184
Warren,	174	464	765	18
Washington,	00	00	419	1
Watauga,	423	62	266	77
Wilkes,	1,815	76	482	436
Wilson,	188	466	895	94
Yadkin,	1,172	58	288	80
Yancey,	714	126	336	60
	52,882	20,174		
	20,174			

Vance's maj., 32,050

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia—The Enemy Retiring.

Atlanta, Aug. 28. The enemy retired from our right and front last night, and our forces occupy their second line this morning. The enemy's lines from Decatur to Peach Tree road are all abandoned, but they are still on our left and centre. The movement is considered a concentration on our left and centre. Some skirmishing on the left this morning. With the exception of three shells thrown from the right before the enemy withdrew, the city has not been shelled for 24 hours.

Two deserters reached our lines yesterday. They claim to have been drafted in Dayton, Ohio, and were mustered into service. They state that they came through on the railroad from Chattanooga, and heard no news from Wheeler.

Prisoners brought in this morning state that Wheeler tapped the road twice, that it was immediately repaired, that trains are running regularly, and that Sherman's army is on full rations.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Atlanta, Aug. 26. Since the morning the enemy have retired from our extreme left. Prisoners state that trains came through from Chattanooga yesterday.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 23d, says Wheeler destroyed the depot at Cleveland and burned the town.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Atlanta, Aug. 26. The enemy have massed his forces between Peach Ferry and Camp road, and has abandoned his entire line on the right of the Chattanooga railroad. Sherman's order of the 25th directing the return of the raiders, was picked up in a deserted camp. There has been skirmishing on our left all the afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Nashville, Aug. 18th says, the rebel cavalry attacked Garyville on Tuesday. During the fight General Steadman was seriously wounded and Colonel Streight killed. A dispatch dated Indianapolis, Aug. 18th states that as the time for the draft approaches the people are becoming excited. There is great demand for substitutes of any and all kinds.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Aug. 26. Our flag of truce boat returned from the enemy's fleet yesterday evening. The Yankees say that Fort Morgan was captured at 2 o'clock on Tuesday last. On Monday the fleet centred a fire on the Fort, which replied with spirit. On Tuesday the bombardment was renewed. In the meantime the enemy succeeded in getting 8 howitzers into position and their lines of skirmishers on the glacis of the Fort kept up a heavy fire on our gunners. With the assistance of the mortar fleet the enemy succeeded in demolishing several gun batteries. Gen. Page, having destroyed everything in the Fort and spiked his guns, capitulated. He, as well as the garrison of 581 men have been sent to New Orleans. Our loss was 17 killed, number of wounded unknown. No non-combatants are allowed to visit the city. The enemy has thrown a force of 6,000 men on the mainland at Grant's Pass opposite Fort Powell.

From Mississippi.

Meridian, Aug. 26. The lines at Vicksburg are completely closed for the next 20 days. Ingress and egress is not allowed under any circumstances. It is thought another movement is on hand, as all the citizens were being impressed by the Yankees.

The prisoners captured in Memphis by Forrest have left for Cahaba.

More from Mississippi.

Ostrea, Aug. 26. Col. Scott fought the enemy in the suburbs of Clinton yesterday, and drove them back one mile. The fight was desperate, our men charging gallantly. The enemy having received reinforcements, re-occupied the ground, and now occupy Clinton. The enemy's force is reported to consist of 6,000 infantry, 80 pieces of artillery. Prisoners captured state that the Yankees intend to remain at Clinton, but it is not believed. Telegraphic communication is open to within four miles of Clinton.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Aug. 26. The affair on the Weldon railroad on Wednesday was successful in its results. While the enemy's cavalry under General Speer were engaged in tearing up the track several miles below Reams', Gen. Hampton attacked and forced them back behind their infantry supports. Hampton dismounted his men and fought the infantry gallantly, steadily pushing them back until they reached their strong works one mile this side of Reams', capturing about 800 prisoners. At five o'clock in the afternoon, General Bull attacked the enemy's works and after a short but sharp engagement took them, capturing a large number of prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. The enemy fled in great confusion. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, and the captured guns upon the enemy with great effect. The number of prisoners will reach 2,000. Brig. Gen. Cutler was captured. The prisoners belonged to Hancock's Corps and have been brought to town. Considerable firing down the road this morning, but